

EVENING BULLETIN.

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 8, 1855.

INTERNAL SUFFERINGS OF RUSSIA FROM THE WAR.—In a late number of *Blackwood*, we find an article written by a young Englishman who resided for many years on an estate in Russia on which there were thirteen hundred serfs. The article is designed to exhibit the great pecuniary losses and sufferings resulting to the people of Russia from the progress of the war; and the statements are based upon the experience of the business on the particular estate on which this young Englishman was employed. We are told that the persons who are the greatest sufferers by the war are the landed proprietors; and that, if the war continues, they will be brought to ruin. The particular estate, to which reference is made, consists of 40,000 acres of land, worked by 1,300 serfs; and before the war it yielded an income of six thousand pounds sterling. Since the war, the prices of the products of the farm have fallen so that there is a loss on

Linen of	£1,200
Wheat	500
Wool	200
Sheep	200
Total loss on the farm products,	£2,100

This statement shows that the *money price* of the product of farm labor in Russia has been by the war reduced about 34 per cent.; and this is all it shows. It does not prove that Russia is less able to prosecute the war with vigor or effect; on the contrary the redundancy of supply of provisions, induced by the inability to ship them to other countries, will operate favorably to the government by diminishing the cost of feeding the armies that it will become compelled to support. The allies, more than Russia, will feel the evil of the increased price of wheat in consequence of the withdrawal of the usual supplies of that commodity from the Baltic and the Black Seas.

But the young English writer, while showing the pecuniary sufferings of the landholders, reveals the strength of the nation. He lets us behind the scenes and shows us the machinery by which Russia conducts the details of the war. It appears that the Southern provinces of the Empire, in consideration of their vicinity to the seat of war, are exempted from the military draft of thirty men in the thousand to be raised in the northern part of the empire. But, though they are exempted from this military draft, they are subjected to exactions called *voluntary contributions*. These contributions may be hard, and to us, who are accustomed to a different system of conducting our commissary and quartermasters' department, must seem tyrannical and unjust, yet we cannot fail to perceive the vast power for defense such a system must afford to a government that practices it. The estate to which we refer had in the spring of 1854 to send forty oxen as rations for the troops then in the Danubian provinces; at the same time there were required five wagons with a pair of horses and a driver to each, all to be returned at the end of the war. These were for the transport of baggage and troops upon an emergency; and it was upon them that the armies that fought the battle of Inkerman were transported. In the autumn of the same year, there were required from the same farm 18 pounds of biscuit per serf, or 11,700 pounds. Instead of this, the proprietor offered 18,000 pounds, which was made and dispatched in three weeks. The fact that the proprietor, of his own accord, added 35 per cent to the contribution, is a striking evidence of the zeal these suffering landholders feel in the war. It is a fact strongly corroborative of the statements that have reached us on this side of the Atlantic, that the war is popular with the people of Russia. While the preparation of the biscuit was going on, there came an order for ten wagons, with a pair of horses and a driver for each, to be delivered in ten days, as the case was urgent. These demands were made in August, just when harvest was going on, and, inconvenient as they were at that season, they were promptly supplied. Twenty pair of oxen were required to transport the biscuit, and they were absent four months. Later in the season, there was made another requisition for oxen to serve as rations; but in this case, so many having been sent with the biscuit, and the murrain being bad among the cattle, the proprietor forwarded to the proper authorities £90 sterling in money instead of the oxen. In the April of the present year, says the writer, "double the quantity of biscuit contributed last year was required, and, as I traveled through the country in the month of May, I saw thousands of tons piled outside of the towns, ready for transportation to the army; which of course has to be done by the proprietors and peasants of the Crown." A state of war must be a state of suffering to any nation, but it is more decidedly so to a nation whose territory is the theater of war. The invasion of Russian territory and the blockade of her seaports must be disastrous to Russian commerce, and will have the effect to retard her progress in wealth, power, and civilization. In fact the Allies boldly avow it to be their purpose to cripple the power and stop the growth of Russia in wealth and power; and this war is the means they have adopted for carrying out their purpose. Eventually as it may, Russia cannot fail for many years to experience the injurious effects of this most exhausting war, but whether at last the injury will be greater to Russia than to England and France is a problem that time alone can determine. Whether England can maintain the integrity of her institutions under the burden of such an increased taxation as a twenty or thirty years' war must necessarily bring by an increase of the national debt is also a question in political philosophy which must be left to the determination of time. She seems to be in a fair way to find and to show what is the utmost limit of

taxation that a people can stand or will bear. To some extent, the Eastern war represents the antagonism of physical and pecuniary power. The Russians are defending their soil from invaders, their wives and children from violence, their hearth-stones and their altars from desecration; and, to do this, they are content to contribute their property, their labor, and their lives. They substitute for taxation in money personal services and personal contributions of all the material required in conducting the war. The nation, it is true, will come out of war crippled in its resources, but unincumbered with a great national debt; while her enemies will in all time to come have to bear the burden of enormous taxation to pay the annual interest on the vast sums of money that have to be borrowed for the prosecution of this most expensive war. The recent loans that have been negotiated by France show that the credit of the Allies is so good as to command money very freely, and in any desirable amounts; still we think that such is the capacity of Russia, with her seventy millions of people, for defense, that her invaders will at last tire of borrowing money in the vain hope of compelling her to submit to an ignominious restriction of her sovereignty. We confess we are curious to know how many millions of dollars must be expended by the Allies before Russia will consent to let them dictate how many ships-of-war she may keep afloat in the Black Sea.

We copy the following from the *Madison Banner*:

NEW STEAM-ENGINE—A NOVEL MACHINE.—There is now put up and almost ready for operation at the patent double washboard manufactory of T. E. Burke & Co., on Main street, a novel steam-engine, the invention of our townsmen, C. Spencer, in connection with Mr. Burke. In construction it differs entirely from any other machine used for the application of steam-power. It is exceedingly simple, consisting only of the cylinder, shaft, arms, and necessary pipes in connection with the boiler. The cylinder is seventeen inches in diameter, with a vacuum between the sides of less than four inches. In the cylinder play the arms attached to the shaft, and the motion is obtained by applying the steam to the arms. The steam used in the cylinder escapes back into the boiler. Five thousand revolutions per minute are obtained, and seven horse power is claimed. The whole machine when completed will not weigh over 100 pounds, and its cost is very insignificant.

At the request of the parties interested, we refrain from giving any other than the above exceedingly imperfect and hardly intelligible description for the present. We hope, however, to be able to furnish in a few days such an account as mechanics and men of science can understand. Steam was raised on Wednesday last and everything operated beautifully; to the astonishment of the many incredulous, and to the entire satisfaction of all. To-morrow a second opportunity will be given to the public to witness the performance of the machine.

If, as we have every reason to think from what we are told, complete success crowns Mr. Spencer's efforts, he will have enrolled his name among the very foremost of inventors, and will, together with Mr. Burke, most assuredly reap an abundant pecuniary return.

The machine, which is the very first, the very model itself, was made at the foundry of the Messrs. Neal. It is something unknown in the history of mechanics, that the very model of an invention should be applied, as this will be, immediately to work.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—Advertising Letters.—The Union publishes the rules and regulations for advertising uncalled-for letters. They are based upon the provisions of the fifth section of the act approved March 3, 1851, and are as follows:

1. When the gross receipts of the post-office for the next preceding quarter shall not have exceeded \$500, the postmaster shall advertise such uncalled-for letters once in six weeks only; when such gross receipts shall have exceeded \$500, and have not exceeded \$1,000, the postmaster shall advertise once a month only; when such gross receipts shall have exceeded \$1,000, and shall not have exceeded \$7,500, the postmaster shall advertise twice a month; and when such gross receipts shall have exceeded \$7,500, the postmaster shall advertise once a week.

2. Such advertisements are to be inserted in one newspaper only, which must be printed in the city, town, or village in which the post-office is situated, and must have the largest circulation within the range of delivery of said office of any paper issued weekly, or oftener, printed in such city, town, or village. Should the publisher of such paper refuse to give such list of letters one insertion, at one cent for each letter, the postmaster will designate for this service some other paper published in the same place.

He is also required to post in a conspicuous place in his office a copy of such list on the day of the day after the publication thereof.

3. If there be no newspaper printed in the city, town, or village where such post office is kept, or if the publishers of all the papers so printed shall refuse to advertise the letters for the price above mentioned, then manuscript lists of them are to be made out, and posted at such public places in the town and neighborhood as shall appear best adapted for the information of the parties concerned.

4. Refused letters are not to be advertised, nor those which the postmaster expects will be immediately taken from the post office.

5. Drop and box letters, circulars, free packages containing printed documents, speeches, or other printed matter, are not to be advertised.

7. When authority for the publication of lists of foreign letters in a newspaper printed in a foreign language is deemed advisable, the postmaster must make a special application for the necessary order to publish in such paper.

8. All orders for publication of these lists of uncalled-for letters in more than one newspaper are vacated and annulled. The present law authorizes a single publication in one paper only.

9. When daily, semi-weekly, tri-weekly, or weekly papers are issued from the same office, the proprietor must not be allowed to aggregate the circulation of such papers, but the single circulation of each issue of the particular paper for which he claims the publication. Whether the paper is issued daily, tri-weekly, semi-weekly, or weekly must be shown, and the advertisement inserted in the particular paper which has the largest circulation.

The number of males born is always greater than the females by about 4 per cent. At 20 years of age this preponderance is entirely lost, and there are more females than males. At 40 years the balance is again the other way, and there are more males than females. At 70 the sexes are about even, and the ultimate age of the human being is reached without any decided advantage to either sex. There are now about 430 American women above one hundred years of age.

There were four deaths at Natchez for the week ending on the 28th—one of them from yellow fever.

AGRICULTURAL DIVISION OF THE PATENT OFFICE.—The Stripping and Prizing of Tobacco.—The following extract will be read with interest by the cultivators of tobacco, and is copied from the same treatise from which we have already made several selections:

The tobacco should be taken down and packed in bulk, in order that it may be handled in cold weather without breaking. It is then divided by select hands into three classes for stripping; first, that which is of the best colored quality; secondly, that which is somewhat inferior, comprising the balance of the leaf; thirdly, "lugs," or ground leaves. Some distinguished planters make more classes, but this requires more attention and discrimination, and our laborers are not generally noted for either. It is then sized, and is neatly tied in bundles of four leaves of the first, or six of the second and third classes. At the close of each day's stripping, and often if the weather is drying, we bulk down what has been stripped, being careful to pack straight. It is left in this situation until we wish to commence prizing, and then hung, 12 to 15 bundles, on a smooth stick, and hoisted in the barn, the sticks placed six inches apart, the hoister carrying a rule in his hand. It is important to measure, as the order will be more uniform. It should remain until the stems are perfectly dry; after which, it should be taken down for prizing, as dry as it can be handled without breaking. It remains in this state a few days, until the leaves are pressed together, and we have soft weather for packing. Each bundle is then carefully straightened, repacked, and heavily weighted. It is then ready for prizing. We should prize in weather when the pliability of the tobacco will not change. Each bundle should be straight and closely packed in hogheads in the usual way.

DIGGING FOR HIDDEN TREASURES.—On Thursday night, at Charlestown, while several of the watchmen were going their rounds, they heard the sound of pick-axes in Jay street. Upon reaching the place they found three men busily at work digging in a round hole about eight feet wide and three feet deep. The watchmen inquired of them what they were digging for at that late hour, but received no answer. They attempted to go up to them, when they found their progress retarded by a small wire about the size of a knitting-needle, which was stretched around the hole. They asked the men what the wire was for, and again received no answer. The men then ceased work, came outside the line, and commenced conversation with the watchmen. They stated they were Spiritualists, and that the spirit of some person had told them that this spot was once garrisoned by an army, and underneath the foundation (an old wall surrounds the place where they are digging, which was intended for a dwelling house some twenty years ago) was hidden treasures in the shape of large sums of money, which they expect to get when they get deep enough. The wire which is placed around the spot, it is supposed, will keep away the evil spirits. They stated that they went on a similar expedition some 20 years ago, and while digging the spirit of a wild horse appeared to them, and prevented their working; and they thought it they then had a wire stretched about the place they would have been able to continue their work. The men, after concluding their conversation with the watchmen, went back into the hole and commenced digging again. They are confident they will find the treasures, and probably will if they dig long enough. One of the men is named Sanborn, living in Somerville, another resides in Boston, and the third in Charlestown.

JOHN MCCLINTOCK.—The venerable John McClintock, naval officer of the district of Portsmouth, on Tuesday last, Aug. 28th, entered upon the 95th year of his age. He is yet in good health, active, and gives regular personal attention to the duties of his office at the custom-house. During the whole of the bad weather of last winter he was absent but one day on account of the storms. In the course of the summer his health has not been quite so good as common, but he has not been confined at home. Until the present summer, he has not been absent from church either forenoon or afternoon, unless the church was closed, for 40 years. He still retains his faculties, mental as well as physical, in a remarkable degree. His hearing is good, his voice clear, his countenance fair, eyes bright, and his sight as good as most men at 50. He writes a clear hand, and in his conversation shows a good knowledge of the history of the present as well as past times. He has never in his day been under the care of a physician, nor has he ever been engaged in a law suit. A most remarkable man—the world may be challenged to produce another man performing personally the daily duties of a responsible public office, in the full possession of his faculties, and with five years of a century in age.

Portsmouth Journal.

A ROUGH DUEL.—On Tuesday evening last, two young bloods of this city, who had been at variance for some time, on account of reasons best known to themselves, concluded to waive all the unnecessary formalities of the regular duello and to go out and pistol each other in accordance with extemporeous regulations adopted by themselves expressly for the occasion. Upon their arrival at the verge of the city, some spectators who had accompanied them out endeavored to persuade them to lay aside their pistols and fight a fist fight, but one of them said that he had eaten no dinner and did not feel sufficiently robust for anything of that sort, and as a matter of course, this English argument broke up all further negotiations. They then selected a suitable spot, took their positions a few paces apart, drew their revolvers, and commenced firing. One of the parties fired five times and the other twice, the difference being caused by the snapping of one pistol three times. After the firing it was ascertained that neither was hurt, whereupon they returned to the city as socially as they had left it.

We understand from those who witnessed the affair, that both parties behaved with great coolness, and that several of the shoo's were grazers.

Lez. Observer.

The European war has given rise to an incalculable number of warlike inventions, scarcely any of which could be brought into practical use under any circumstances. The New York Sun says that a competent corps of engineers are busily employed at Troy, N. Y., in experimenting on several infernal machines which have been recently conceived by the mind of an ingenious Yankee. One of these machines is a cannone-proof marine battery, which claims the power of being propelled on the water level or under it at the rate of 20 or 25 miles an hour, and hurling itself against the adversary ship, cutting, tearing, and exploding as it goes, with terrific and irresistible power. No patents have been taken out, and the whole affair is kept as secret as the experiments will permit. Models and drawings of those inventions deemed most valuable have already been dispatched to the Czar.

F. A. CRUMPS'.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SCHOOL BOOKS,

W. MILLER & TABE, corner Market and Fourth streets.

FLOUR.

409 bbls superfine Flour.

295 bbls extra family Flour.

75 bbls fine do do.

for sale by H. FERGUSON & SON.

84 Fourth street, near Market.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

FALL STOCK OF GOLD-BAND, DECORATED, AND PLAIN WHITE FRENCH CHINA.

W. MILLER & TABE, corner Market and Fourth streets.

FLOUR.

409 bbls superfine Flour.

295 bbls extra family Flour.

75 bbls fine do do.

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The New York Tribune of Wednesday, says:

There is a large activity in money, the wants of the commercial public having increased. The offerings at Bank, however, are not yet large.—The principal movement is on call loans, some of the banks deeming it necessary to still further contract. The supply of money, is however, ample at the increased rates of interest, 7 and 8 per cent. Discount houses are taking good paper at the same rates.

Stocks have improved. Foreign exchange closed heavily, and good many bank bills on London were left over; 10% is now the rate for 60 days.

The Pacific took out \$367,709 08 in specie.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, Sep. 6, 1855.

Present—All except Mr. Gilliss. The report of the Superintendent of the Marine Hospital for August was referred to the Committee on Hospital.

The report of the keeper of the Work and Pest Houses for August, showing the whole amount of labor to be \$845 30, the expense to be \$586 38, leaving an excess of labor performed over expenses of \$258 92, was referred to Committee on Workhouse.

The Street Inspectors' reports of the Eastern and Western Districts were referred to appropriate committees.

The Marshal's report for August was referred to the Police Committee.

The following bills were referred to Green & Burke, which was adopted.

Jacob Swigert, clerk court of appeals, \$4 67;

Do, do, do, \$17 92;

Do, do, do, \$17 00;

John Gay, for lumber, \$406 53;

Auditor's report on the claim of Smith, Seckel, Stiebel, & Co., amounting to \$530 74.

The claim of H. H. Higdon of \$5 50, for repairing a sewer at Commercial street, in Portland, was referred to the Committee on Streets of the Western District.

A message from the Mayor, submitting a communication from Messrs. Smith, Seckel, Stiebel, & Co., was referred to the Street Committees.

A message from the Mayor, communicating the result of the election on the 1st instant, was read and ordered to be recorded and filed.

Mr. Shanks, from the Committee on Streets of the Western District, reported a resolution, approving the apportionment of a cistern on the corner of Market and Jackson in favor of B. Brown, which was adopted.

The same reported a resolution, approving of the alteration of the grade map of the alley between First and Brook and Broadway and Jackson, which was adopted.

Mr. Pennebaker, from the Committee on Streets of the Western District, reported in favor of an ordinance to grade and pave Fulton street, in Portland, from High to Market, which was read a second time and rejected by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Beatty, Moore, Pennebaker, Plummer, Sisson, String, and Vaughan—7.

Nays—Mr. President, Messrs. Haydon, Pope, Shanks, and Zeigler—5.

It required two-thirds of the members elect to pass the same.

Mr. Holbrook appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Pennebaker, from the same Committee, reported in favor of an ordinance to re-grade and re-curb the sidewalks on the north side of Jefferson, between Eighth and Ninth, which was read a second time and passed.

The same reported a resolution, approving the apportionment of a cistern on the corner of Main and Fourth, H. Hustutter contractor, which was read a second time and passed.

The same reported a resolution, allowing Jno. Keegan \$398 22 for grading and paving the intersection of Eighteenth and Chestnut, in place of Jos. Ott, resigned, was concurred in and adopted.

A resolution from the same, appointing a committee of two from each board in conjunction with the Mayor "to examine into and settle the accounts of the late officers of the city and report the amount of indebtedness of the city on the 10th of March, 1855, and the amount of unexpended revenue then on hand with which to discharge the same, and that said committee have power to employ a competent clerk to aid them in said investigations, and the General Council will make a suitable appropriation to compensate for said extra labor, and such necessary expense as may be incurred in the prosecution of said inquiries," was on motion of Mr. Vaughan amended by striking out the latter part of said resolution giving power to the committee to employ a competent clerk, &c., and thereupon the same as amended was adopted.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, directing the Mayor to advertise for an election to be held on Wednesday, 12th September, to elect a night watchman in the Eighth ward, in place of Jos. Ott, resigned, was concurred in and adopted.

An ordinance from same, to re-grade and bowdler the alley between Fourth and Fifth and Walnut and Chestnut—half the cost to be paid by the city, the other half to be paid by Isaac Cromie, per his proposition—was read once and ordered to a second reading; and the second reading being dispensed with, said ordinance was passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Beatty, Gailbraith, Haydon, Holbrook, Pennebaker, Pope, Shanks, Weaver, and Zeigler—9.

Nays—President Riley, Messrs. Moore, Shanks, and Zeigler—4.

A resolution from same, to read and adopt their seats.

A message from the Mayor, with a resolution from the Board of Aldermen, directing the Mayor to renew the note of the city, due Sept. 8, for \$15,000, at 117 days, were read and said resolution was concurred in and adopted.

A message from the Mayor, submitting the claims of G. P. Williams, of \$20, and of C. S. Sneed of \$29, for repairs to the new court house, was referred to Committee on Finance.

The petition of Wm. Elliott in regard to the garter on Floyd, between Main and Market streets, was read, and on motion of Mr. Pennebaker laid on the table.

A petition to grade and pave sidewalks on Madison, between Jackson and Hancock streets, was referred to Committee on Streets of the Eastern District.

The petition of Adeline Germain was referred to Finance Committee.

A communication from Sim. Watkins, marshal, in regard to the steam fire-engine, was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

The following claims were allowed: Lee White \$565; Amos Griffin \$2 60; M. Ferguson's adm'r \$21; H. Hustutter \$26; Almshouse \$107 30.

On motion of Mr. Beatty, from Finance Committee, to whom was referred a communication from the engineer, appointing John W. Gray assistant, the same was referred back to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Pennebaker, from the Revision Committee, to whom was referred the resignation of T. C. Pomeroy, made the following report, which was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Pennebaker and Beatty, with instructions to make such just and equitable arrangements with T. C. Pomeroy as will enable him to proceed with his collections for the present year, by taking back such bills for last year and other years as were wrongfully assessed, and those which he has retained when the parties are insolvent and against those who had gone from the city with their property and effects before the collector had an opportunity to see them.

Gentlemen of the Common Council:

Your committee, to whom was referred a message from his honor the Mayor, enclosing the resignation of T. C. Pomeroy, Esq., Tax-Collector of the Western District, with instructions to report a list of the names of persons for whom money had been advanced to the city by the collector, the amount so advanced, &c., would respectfully submit the following report:

The list of names, accompanied by a communication from Mr. Pomeroy, is herewith exhibited and made part of this report. The list referred to shows that advances have been made for many persons, in taxes, upon property which does not belong to the persons against whom the assessment was made; all bills of this character should, in justice to Mr. Pomeroy, be returned, the money be refunded and the property correctly assessed, and the bills referred for collection in the hands of the collector. Other bills re-

tained by him are against persons who are now and always have been insolvent. These he should not be allowed to lose. Any civil officer has a right to resign whenever he chooses to do so, and all the city can require of this officer is a settlement of his accounts up to the date of his resignation. In an interview with Mr. Pomeroy, the chairman of your committee learned from him that he is willing to retain his office and make the collections, provided the city will assume the \$2,236 60, which he has heretofore paid, and relist the bills for collection. This collector settled his accounts the 10th day of last March; his salary is \$1,500. Now, six months afterwards, he has in his hands uncollected bills of last year to the amount of \$1,810 27. An office which will subject the holder of it to such heavy penalties is certainly not very desirable. Your committee would therefore suggest, as a matter of justice, that this report and all the accompanying documents be referred to a joint committee to make such just and equitable arrangements with the collector as will enable him to proceed with his collections for the present year. Mr. Pomeroy has held the office for many years, and has proved himself, by his untiring devotion the interests of the city, one of the most faithful and efficient officers that the city ever had, and it might be an experiment attended with some difficulty to find a successor who will be as efficient in the future as the past history of collections in the Western District of the city of Louisville has proved Mr. Pomeroy to be. But the papers and instructions will not authorize this committee to make any other disposition of this subject than is suggested by the laws and usages on the subject of resignations of city officers.

The same reported a resolution, granting an auction license to Green & Burke, which was adopted.

A message from the Mayor, in regard to a contract between the city and the Shelbyville Turnpike Company, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A message from the Mayor, submitting bids for building a sewer at Commercial street, in Portland, was referred to the Committee on Streets of the Western District.

A message from the Mayor, submitting a communication from Messrs. Smith, Seckel, Stiebel, & Co., was referred to the Street Committees.

A message from the Mayor, communicating the result of the election on the 1st instant, was read and ordered to be recorded and filed.

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A message from the Mayor, with a resolution from the Board of Aldermen, directing the Mayor to renew the note of the city, due Sept. 8, for \$15,000, at 117 days, were read and said resolution was concurred in and adopted.

A message from the Mayor, submitting the claims of G. P. Williams, of \$20, and of C. S. Sneed of \$29, for repairs to the new court house, was referred to Committee on Finance.

The petition of Wm. Elliott in regard to the garter on Floyd, between Main and Market streets, was read, and on motion of Mr. Pennebaker laid on the table.

A petition to grade and pave sidewalks on Madison, between Jackson and Hancock streets, was referred to Committee on Streets of the Eastern District.

The petition of Adeline Germain was referred to Finance Committee.

A communication from Sim. Watkins, marshal, in regard to the steam fire-engine, was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

The following claims were allowed: Lee White \$565; Amos Griffin \$2 60; M. Ferguson's adm'r \$21; H. Hustutter \$26; Almshouse \$107 30.

On motion of Mr. Beatty, from Finance Committee, to whom was referred a communication from the engineer, appointing John W. Gray assistant, the same was referred back to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Pennebaker, from the Revision Committee, to whom was referred the resignation of T. C. Pomeroy, made the following report, which was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Pennebaker and Beatty, with instructions to make such just and equitable arrangements with T. C. Pomeroy as will enable him to proceed with his collections for the present year, by taking back such bills for last year and other years as were wrongfully assessed, and those which he has retained when the parties are insolvent and against those who had gone from the city with their property and effects before the collector had an opportunity to see them.

Gentlemen of the Common Council:

Your committee, to whom was referred a message from his honor the Mayor, enclosing the resignation of T. C. Pomeroy, Esq., Tax-Collector of the Western District, with instructions to report a list of the names of persons for whom money had been advanced to the city by the collector, the amount so advanced, &c., would respectfully submit the following report:

The list of names, accompanied by a communication from Mr. Pomeroy, is herewith exhibited and made part of this report. The list referred to shows that advances have been made for many persons, in taxes, upon property which does not belong to the persons against whom the assessment was made; all bills of this character should, in justice to Mr. Pomeroy, be returned, the money be refunded and the property correctly assessed, and the bills referred for collection in the hands of the collector. Other bills re-

tained by him are against persons who are now and always have been insolvent. These he should not be allowed to lose. Any civil officer has a right to resign whenever he chooses to do so, and all the city can require of this officer is a settlement of his accounts up to the date of his resignation.

Mr. Vaughan moved to amend, by striking out the name of W. Richardson and inserting that of Jno. W. Tompkins, which motion was lost; whereupon the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Pennebaker being in the chair, Mr. Riley presented a resolution directing the Mayor to ascertain on what terms the lot on the south side of Broadway, between Fifth and Centre, can be purchased of — Lindenberger, for the purpose of erecting a market-house thereon, which was adopted.

Mr. Vaughan presented a resolution to repair the alley between Eighth and Ninth and Market and Jefferson streets, which was rejected.

Mr. Shanks presented a resolution directing the day watch to see that all ordinances, prohibiting the throwing of filth in streets and alleys, are enforced, which was adopted.

Mr. String presented a resolution directing the Engineer to report a profile of bridge over Beargrass creek, at the intersection of the Brownsboro' turnpike road, the cost to come within the appropriation, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Beatty, the Board then went into an election for a committee of two, to revise the City Charter, in accordance with a resolution to that effect, and Messrs. Riley and Moore, having received a majority, were accordingly appointed on said committee.

Mr. String offered a resolution allowing Chas. Colyer's representatives \$40, which was referred to the Police Committee.

Mr. Sisson obtained leave of absence.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the city attorney to report to the Police Committee.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the city attorney to report to the Police Committee.

First—Whether the ordinance authorizing the purchase of Strader & Thompson's wharf and the subsequent ordinance and vote of the people confirming the same, are binding on the city and authorize the issue and delivery of the bonds of the city in payment for same.

Second—Whether or not the original ordinance authorizing the purchase (being void) can be confirmed and made binding on the city in the manner in which it was attempted to be done.

Third—Whether the title to the property is a good and valid one, and whether or not the owners are able to make to the city a clear title to the same.

In response to the above the attorney is required to give his written opinion and report all the facts upon which that opinion is predicated was read and adopted.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the city attorney to report whether or not Second street, between Broadway and York streets has ever been condemned, dedicated, deeded or in any wise so recognized as a street by the proprietors of lots on same as to entitle the city to cause the same to be opened and graded and paved, was adopted.

The contract of Taylor & Tuttle, for the building of Steam Fire-Engine House, was approved and adopted.

A resolution from the same approving apportionment of Campbell street, from Geiger street to the Creek, H. Webber contractor, was concurred in and adopted.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen directing the city attorney to report whether or not an ordinance to grade and pave Fulton street, in Portland, from High to Market, which was read a second time and rejected by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Beatty, Moore, Pennebaker, Plummer, Sisson, String